

ADDEN BROOKE'S

HIST. PAN.

Addenbrooke's

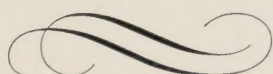
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ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL

C A M B R I D G E



THE Voluntary Hospitals for the care of the sick are a national heritage; they embody a system which has been developed over many years by all classes of the community, in order that the more fortunate should give help and relief in time of suffering to their less fortunate fellow citizens. From modest beginnings our great hospitals have become important centres of medical knowledge and research, and their continued growth is proof of the need for, and the efficiency of, the work which they perform. The extension of the work has been made possible by bequests large and small, by the services of generations of doctors who have attended the sick without fee and by the assistance of men and women of all classes who have helped with the finance and management. It is incumbent upon us in our time to maintain and carry forward this splendid service.

[1938?]

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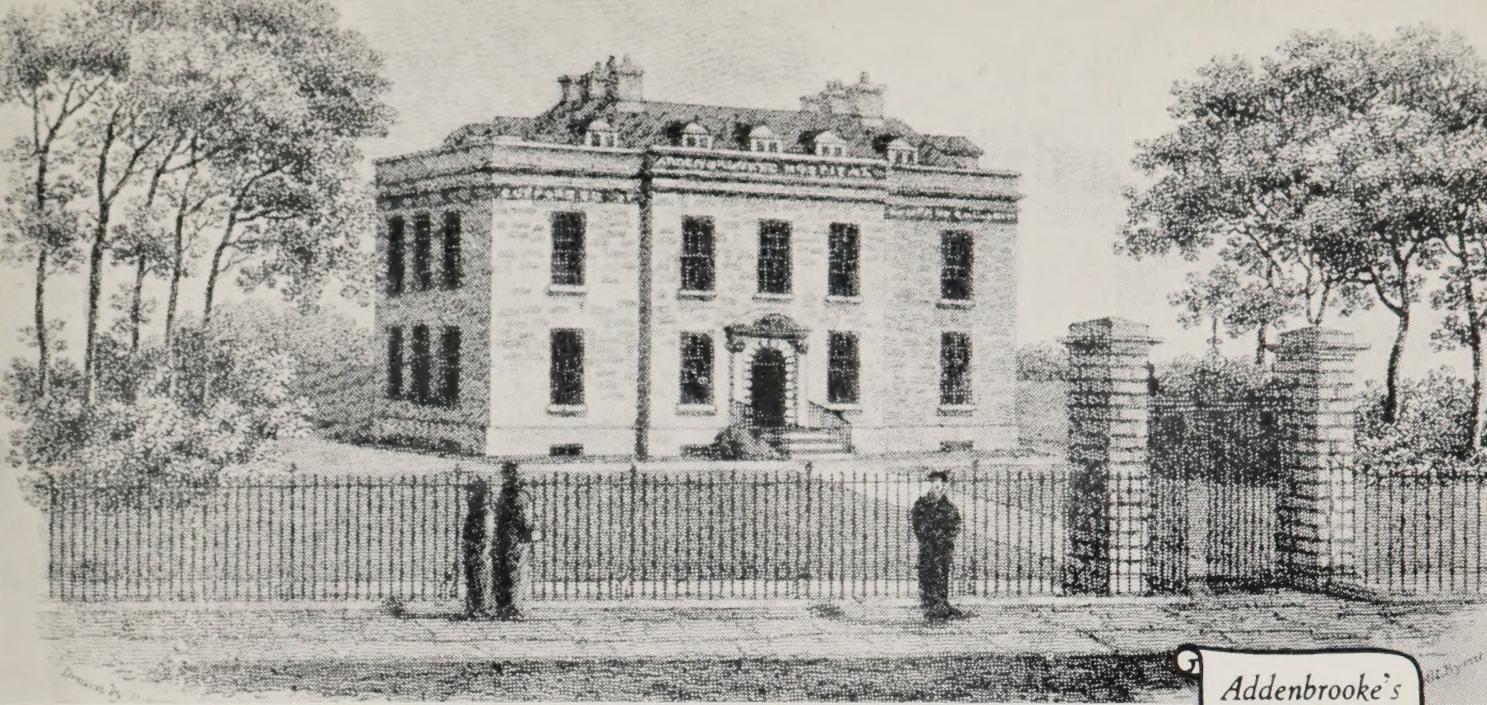
Early History . . .

Like most great enterprises, Addenbrooke's Hospital had a small beginning, and was founded in pursuance of the Will of John Addenbrooke, M.D., formerly of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, who died in 1719. He left about £4,500 to Trustees on the death of his widow "to hire, fit up, purchase or erect, a building for a small Physical Hospital for poor people of any Parish or any County." This bequest gave John Addenbrooke the distinction of being the first Englishman to bequeath his private wealth to found a Voluntary Hospital. His was the first example in England of that public patriotism of private individuals which has ever since been the driving force of the Voluntary Hospital movement. In 1728—8 years after the death of his widow—land was purchased, and in 1740 the building of the Hospital was commenced on the site of St. Anne's Chapel, which was apparently connected with the Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius for lepers, founded in 1361.

The Hospital was administered by the Trustees until 1766, when they found their funds insufficient for the completion and maintenance of the building, and an appeal was made for public support. In that year, as a result of a large meeting of "the principal Gentlemen of the County, University and Town" an Act of Parliament was obtained for "establishing and well-governing a General Hospital to be called Addenbrooke's Hospital in the Town of Cambridge." When the hospital was taken over by the Governors elected under the Act of Parliament, a kitchen and other equally essential offices were either totally wanting or incomplete, and to remedy this defect a small tenement adjoining the Hospital was purchased.

Patients were admitted in accordance with the following rule:—

"Persons who meet with sudden accidents requiring the immediate Help of Surgery are received at any hour of the day or night without any recommendation. All other patients are admitted on MONDAYS between the hours of ten and twelve ;



*Addenbrooke's
Hospital
in
1810*

and they are desired to attend punctually before eleven o'clock, it having been found inconvenient to admit any who offer themselves after that hour."

The following extracts from the first Rules and Orders of the Hospital are of interest :—

"The Matron's salary shall be Ten Pounds a year ; and a gratuity not exceeding five pounds be given her, if she behaves well."

"That such Apothecaries of the Town, as are Subscribers, be desired, by Monthly Rotation, to visit the Dispensary, whenever they please, and to see that the House Apothecary does his duty ; and that they enter their observations in a Book provided for that purpose."

"That if any Person, not a Patient of this Hospital, go into the cold Bath of the said Hospital, such Person shall pay Threepence every time ; if into the warm Bath, Six-pence unless the same be heated on purpose, in which case One Shilling and Six-pence shall be paid."

"These payments are to be made to the Matron for the use of the Hospital."

"That no Patients be admitted, who are able to subsist themselves, and pay for Medicines."

"That no Patient presume to play at Cards, or Dice, or any other Game, or to smoke anywhere within doors."

"That, when Patients are cured, they be enjoined to return public Thanks, in their respective places of divine Worship."

Present day patients

and their care ♦ ♦ ♦

Addenbrooke's to-day gives hospital treatment to people living in CAMBRIDGESHIRE, THE ISLE OF ELY, and portions of BEDFORDSHIRE, ESSEX, HERTFORDSHIRE, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.



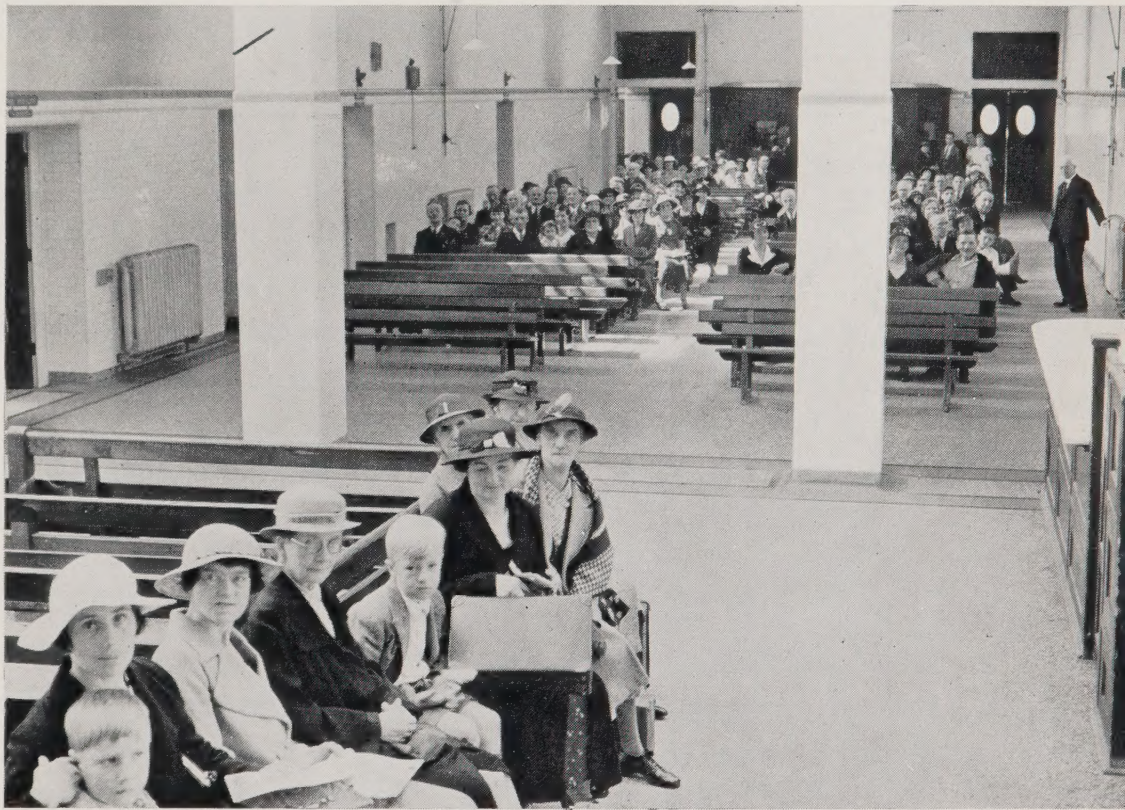
Residents in this area whose income is below a certain figure (varying from £4 a week in the case of single persons without dependants, to £6 a week in the case of married couples with dependants) are eligible for treatment.

The majority of those requiring treatment are members of the Addenbrooke's Hospital Maintenance Fund, and through their weekly subscriptions of 2d. are entitled, with their dependants, to treatment without charge. Patients who are

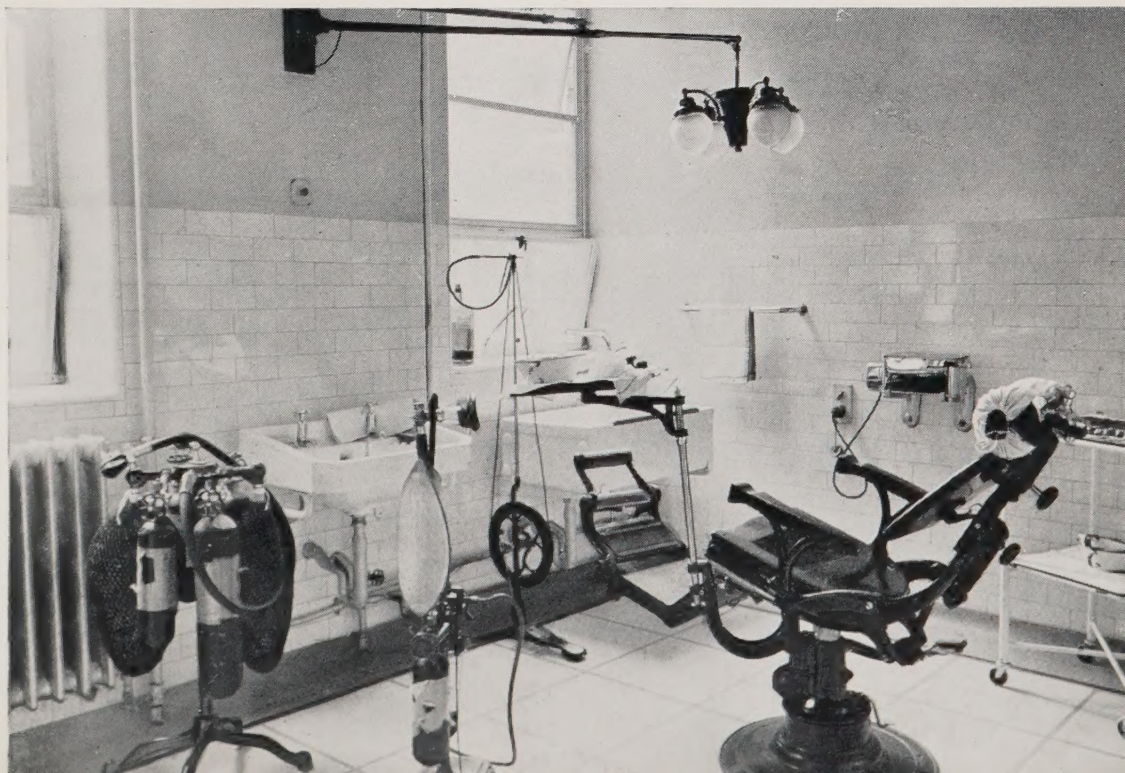
The Casualty Department where cases of injury are examined and treated at all hours of the day or night.



The Out-patients Waiting Hall. The doors at the sides lead to the Consulting Rooms where out-patients are seen and examined by the Hon. Medical and Surgical Staff.



The Dental Room. The number of patients receiving attention in this department exceeds 2000 per annum.



not members of this Fund are interviewed by the Almoner and are asked to contribute towards the cost of maintenance in accordance with their means with the following exceptions:

- (a) the indigent poor, who are treated free.
- (b) those for whom the various Local Authorities have accepted financial responsibility.
- (c) members of other Contributory Schemes with whom the Hospital has made reciprocal financial arrangements.

Cases of Emergency or Casualty are received in the Hospital Casualty Department at all hours of the day and night and should their condition warrant it they are immediately admitted to the Wards.

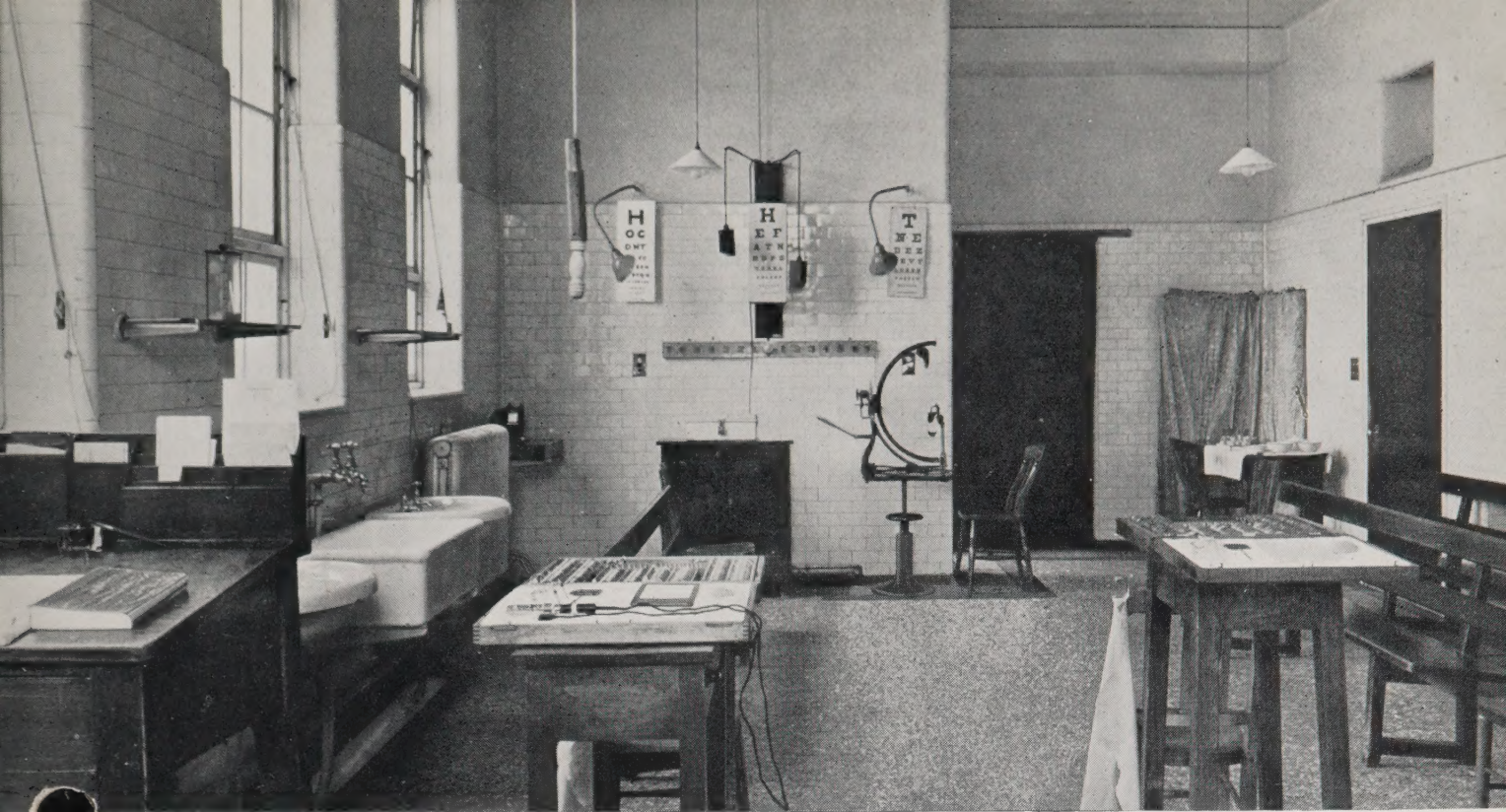
Persons needing treatment (except in the above circumstances) are required to bring a letter of introduction from their family doctor and to present themselves for examination and advice at the Out-patient Department where nearly 300 new patients are seen each week and the total subsequent attendances are over 76,000 each year. If after consultation with the Honorary Staff it is found that the required treatment can be given without admission to the wards, the patient is instructed to attend the appropriate clinic or special department such as X-ray, Massage, Orthopaedic, etc. When it is found that ward treatment is required, and the condition is not urgent, the name of the patient is placed on the waiting list to be summoned for admission when a bed is available.

In recent years, wards for Paying Patients have been built where persons with moderate means can have the benefit of a fixed scale of charges for maintenance and treatment by the Medical and Surgical Staff.

Use of this section is limited to persons whose incomes do not exceed:

- (a) £350 per annum for an unmarried person, widow or widower.
- (b) £500 per annum for a married couple (£50 to be added to the above incomes for each dependant).

The Hospital runs an Insurance Scheme in connection with this department and particulars of the benefits to be



The eye testing room in the Out-patient Department.

secured by the payment of an annual premium of £2 can be obtained on application.

These wards are self-supporting and are not subsidised out of General Funds.

On entering the Hospital, patients are under the care of the Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff, and the tradition of the long line of Physicians and Surgeons who have given their services free of charge is nobly carried on by the present-day Honorary Staff, who are now nearly forty in number. Among them are specialists in every branch of medicine and surgery. Close co-operation between local practitioners and the Honorary Staff ensures as far as possible that every patient is immediately put under the specialist most likely to be of help. Daily consultations take place between the various members of the Honorary Staff so that their combined skill is available for every patient.

Resident in the Hospital are seven salaried Physicians and Surgeons who, under the direction of the Honorary Staff, carry out the daily routine duties of the care of the patients, and deal with all cases of emergency.

Liaison with the University is effected by the recent establishment of a Medical Unit under the personal direction of the Regius Professor of Physic, thus providing a centre

for the training of young physicians and research workers, and attracting workers from other Universities in this country and the Dominions. This alliance assists in amplifying and improving the Hospital services to the community it directly serves and also in extending greatly its contributions to medical science and education.

Modern medical and surgical skill require the devoted service of a loyal and well-trained nursing staff, and at Addenbrooke's they have every assistance possible in this direction. Matron has a staff of 25 sisters and 135 nurses, and 40 probationers are trained every year; no light task in itself. Lectures are given by the Honorary Staff, Matron and Sister Tutors and they may justly be proud of the good name Addenbrooke's trained nurses have earned for themselves outside Cambridge. Recently a preliminary training school has been inaugurated, which takes pupils from the age of 18 for the necessary coaching and training in the rudiments of Nursing for a period of two months before they enter the main hospital wards as Probationer Nurses.

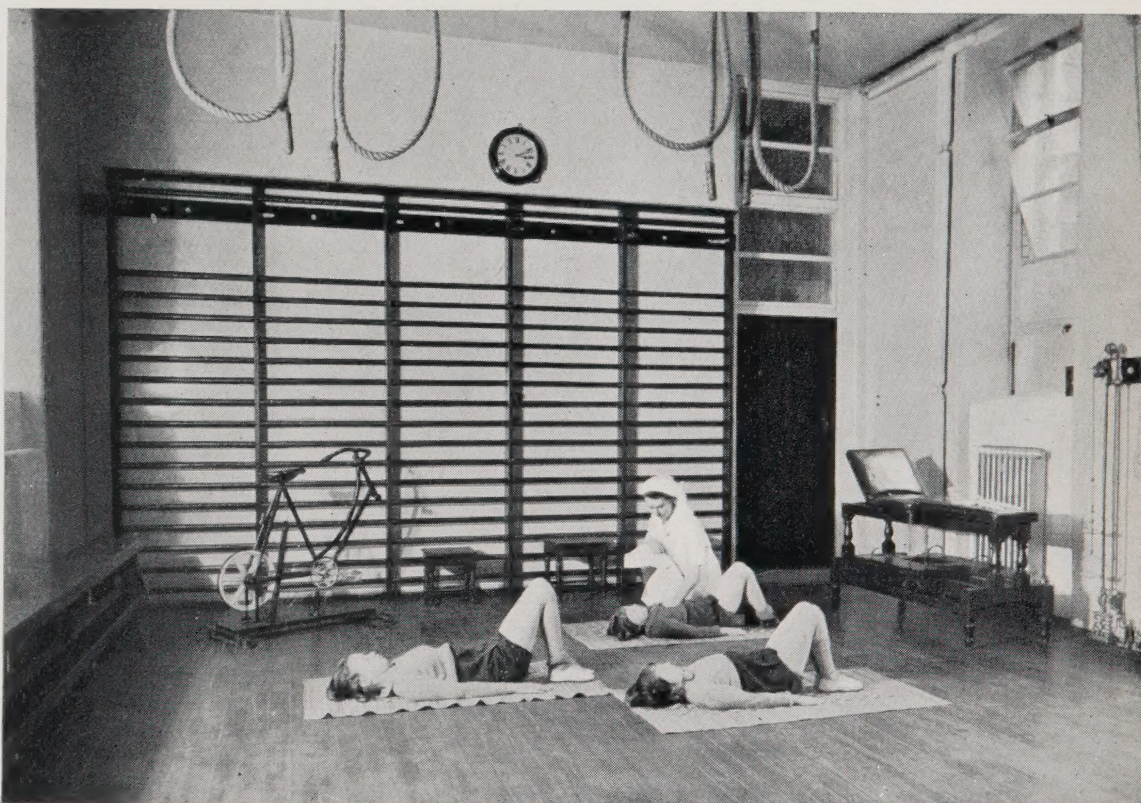
The treatment of patients is supplemented by a system of after care on discharge. The Honorary Staff maintain liaison with the patient's family doctor in suggesting future lines of treatment and the Almoner assists with the help of various organisations in arranging for special convalescent treatment, special appliances or extra nourishment. The provision of general convalescence is obtained by the use of 25 beds at the Addenbrooke's Home of Recovery, Hunstanton, which is largely supported by funds separate from those of the Hospital. Patients recovering from operation or medical treatment are sent to the Home for periods of two or three weeks, giving them the additional benefit of a convalescence by the seaside.



The Nurses Lecture Room. It is here that the Nurse receives theoretical and practical tuition which enables her to pass the examinations required for State Registration.

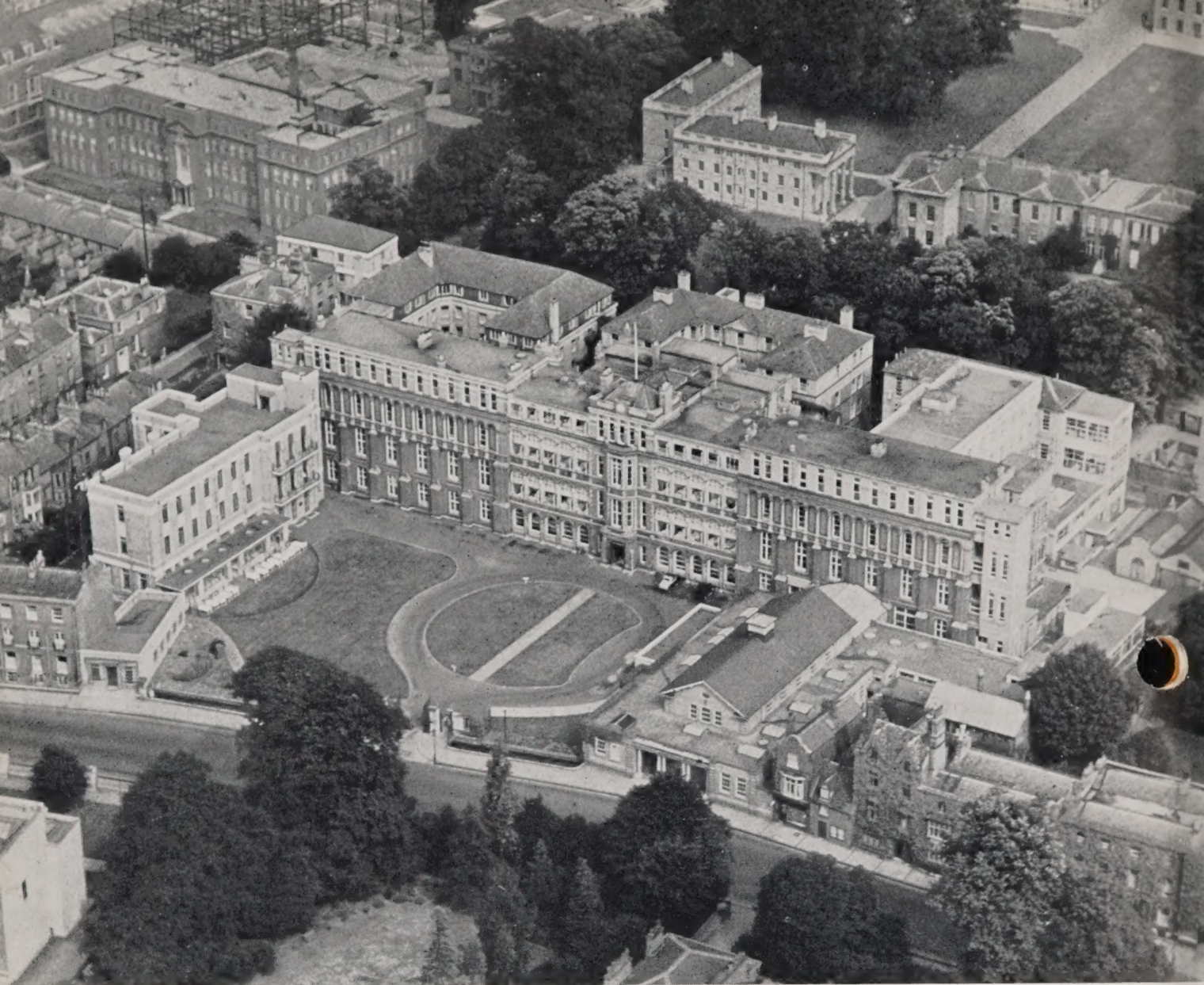


The Massage Department Gymnasium. The remedial exercises given here to the patients are of great value.



The Dispensary. It is in this department that all lotions and medicaments are made up for use in the Hospital and all the out-patients' prescriptions are dispensed.





Addenbrooke's Hospital as seen from the air.

Addenbrooke's Hospital

as it is to-day

ACCOMMODATION

The Hospital's 315 beds are housed in fifteen Wards and the usual reservation is 140 for general surgical cases, 79 for general medical and 32 for children. There are 26 beds for special diseases for those suffering with affections of the eyes and for those requiring treatment for complaints connected with the ear, nose and the throat. Addenbrooke's does not cater for normal maternity work but abnormal confinement cases are dealt with in special wards containing eight beds.

A certain amount of flexibility is possible regarding use of beds, but naturally it is advisable to keep together as far as possible those undergoing similar treatment.

There are 30 beds in the private wards. These are arranged on two separate floors and 12 are housed in two six-bedded wards and the remaining beds are in single rooms.

Mainly as a result of a Building Fund appeal and various Bequests over £142,000 has been spent during the past ten years in thoroughly modernising the Hospital, and patients besides having the advantage of airy, well-ventilated wards, now have available all that modern medical science demands for specialised treatment of normal and abnormal diseases.

There are four operating theatres, where over 4,500 operations are performed every year, a well-equipped X-ray department, where deep ray therapy treatment can be given, and Biochemical and Pathological Laboratories where examinations are made of over 6,500 specimens sent each year from the Wards and Out-patient Department. Those requiring Massage, Ultra-violet Ray or Orthopaedic treatment find that the Hospital has available the most modern appliances.

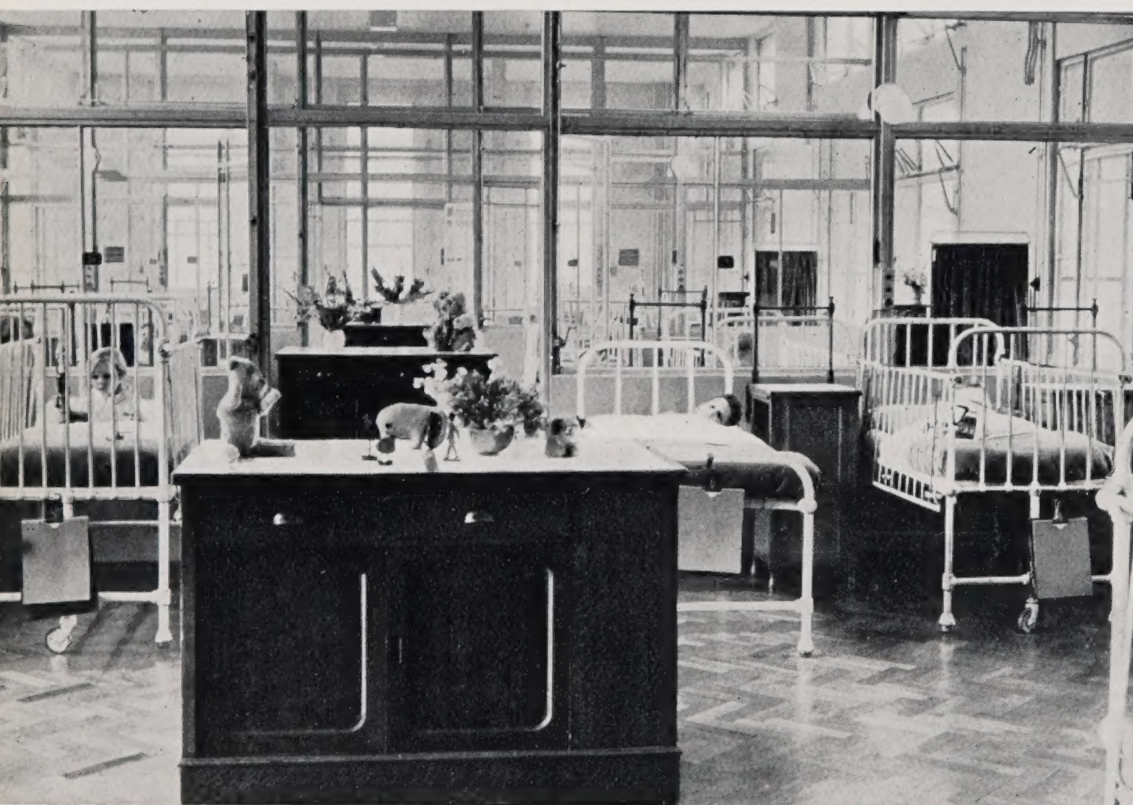
In addition to the normal modern equipment the Hospital has its own supply of 168 milligrammes of Radium which is supplemented by a further 125 milligrammes on loan from the Medical Research Council.

The Casualty Department is always open and is staffed for both day and night work. The service rendered to the community at large in dealing with the injured in accidents, both general and motor, becomes more important year by year and its cost is a heavy drain on the finances of the Hospital.

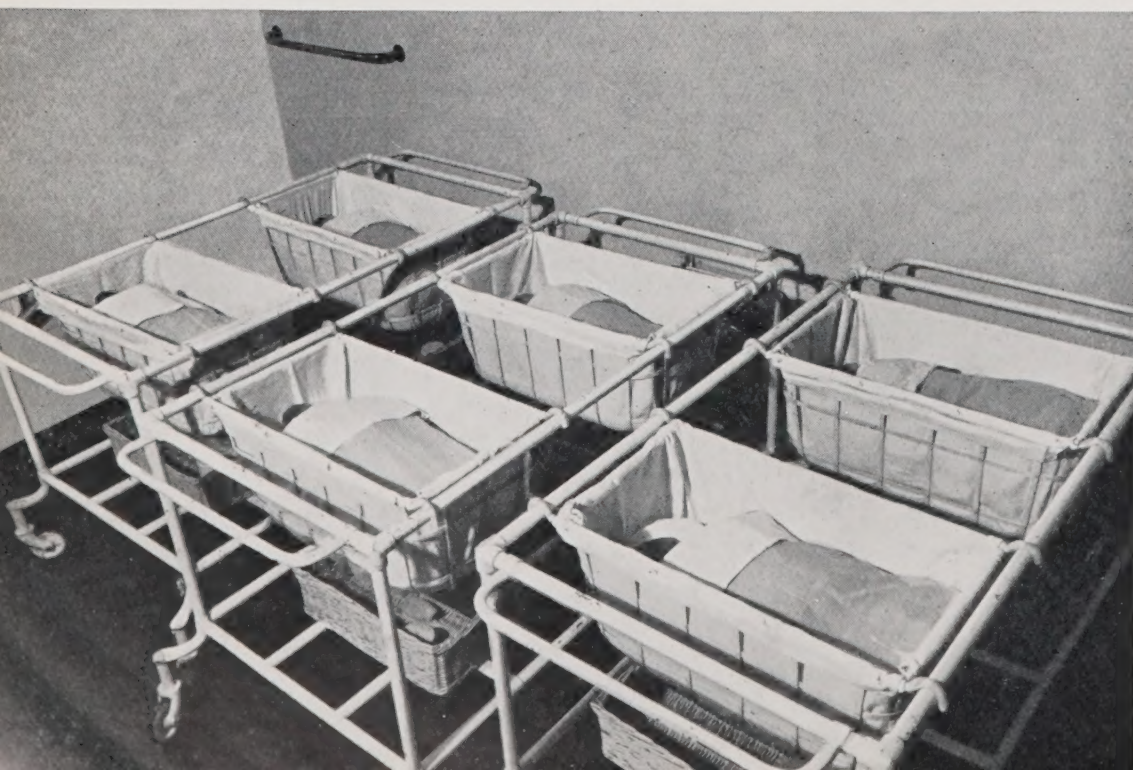
The kitchen provides meals for 560 people daily and there is a separate Dietetic kitchen, catering for those whose treatment requires special diets, e.g. patients suffering from diabetes.



Cots from the Children's Ward are taken into the open on warm sunny days.



The Children's Ward. This ward has 30 beds for medical and surgical cases and is one of the most recent additions to the Hospital.



The Nursery. For the babies born in Addenbrooke's whose mothers are admitted for abnormal confinements.

Musgrave Ward. For the reception and treatment of 27 women surgical patients. This ward is situated in the main building.



Bowtell Ward. For the reception and treatment of 29 male surgical patients. This ward is situated in the new wing erected in 1934.



One of the three Maternity Wards. The number of babies born each year in these wards averages over 100.



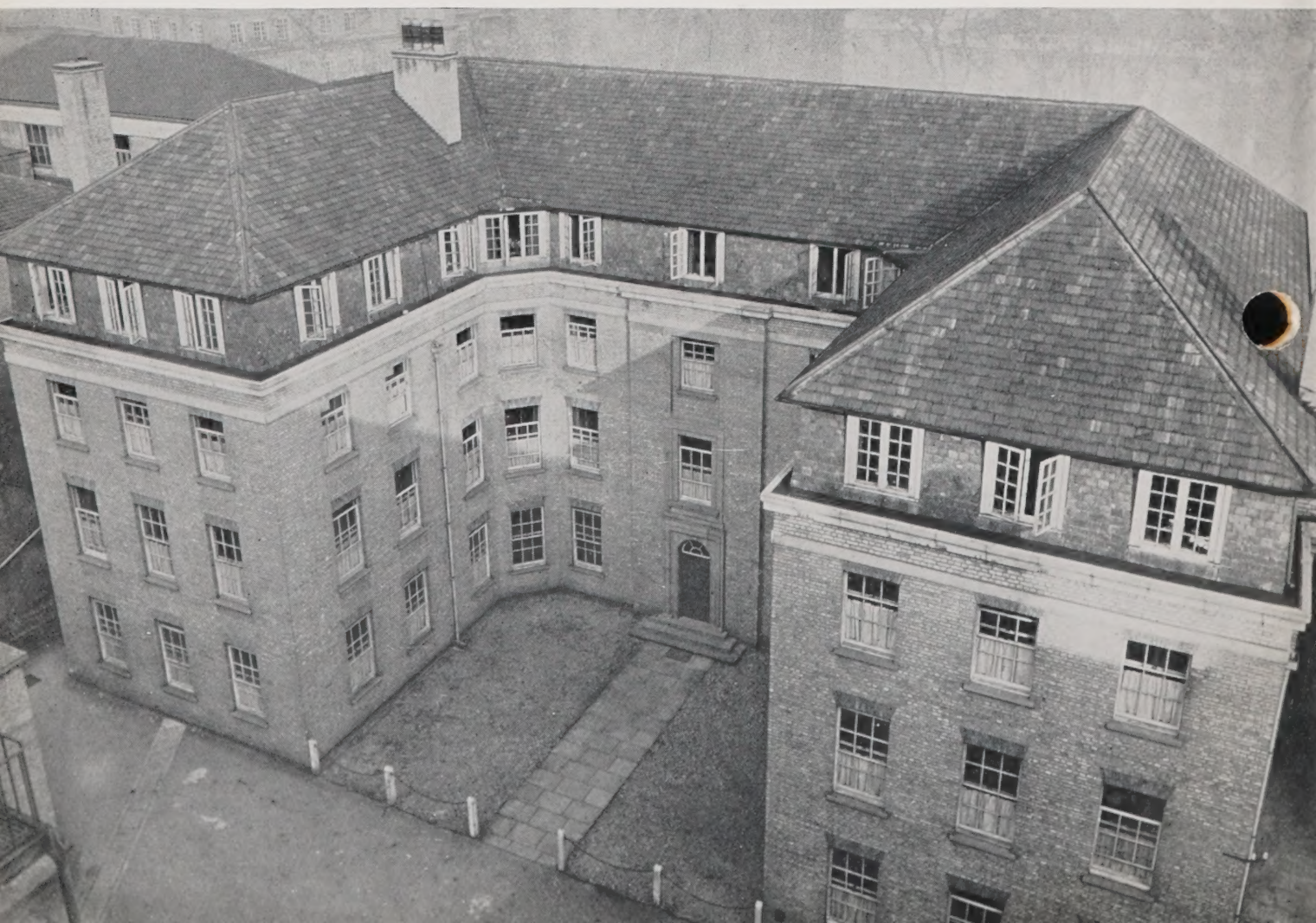
Accommodation (*continued*)

Apart from the various wards and special departments of the Hospital there are separate buildings for housing the Nurses and Maids. In these Homes accommodation is found for 160 nursing staff and 38 maids.

Recently land adjoining the Hospital with a frontage on Tennis Court Road has been purchased to provide a site for possible future extensions.

No immediate extensions are contemplated, but there is always a waiting list for admission as in-patients, and if and when the necessary finance can be arranged, it is hoped to erect new accommodation for patients suffering from complaints of the ear, nose and throat in order that the wards at present used for this type of case may be released for general medical and surgical patients.

One of the Homes for Nurses
in the Hospital grounds.



The Main Entrance Hall
of Addenbrooke's.



The Nurses' Dining Hall.



A corner of the Senior
Nurses' Sitting Room.
The Sisters and Junior
Nurses have similar sit-
ting rooms.

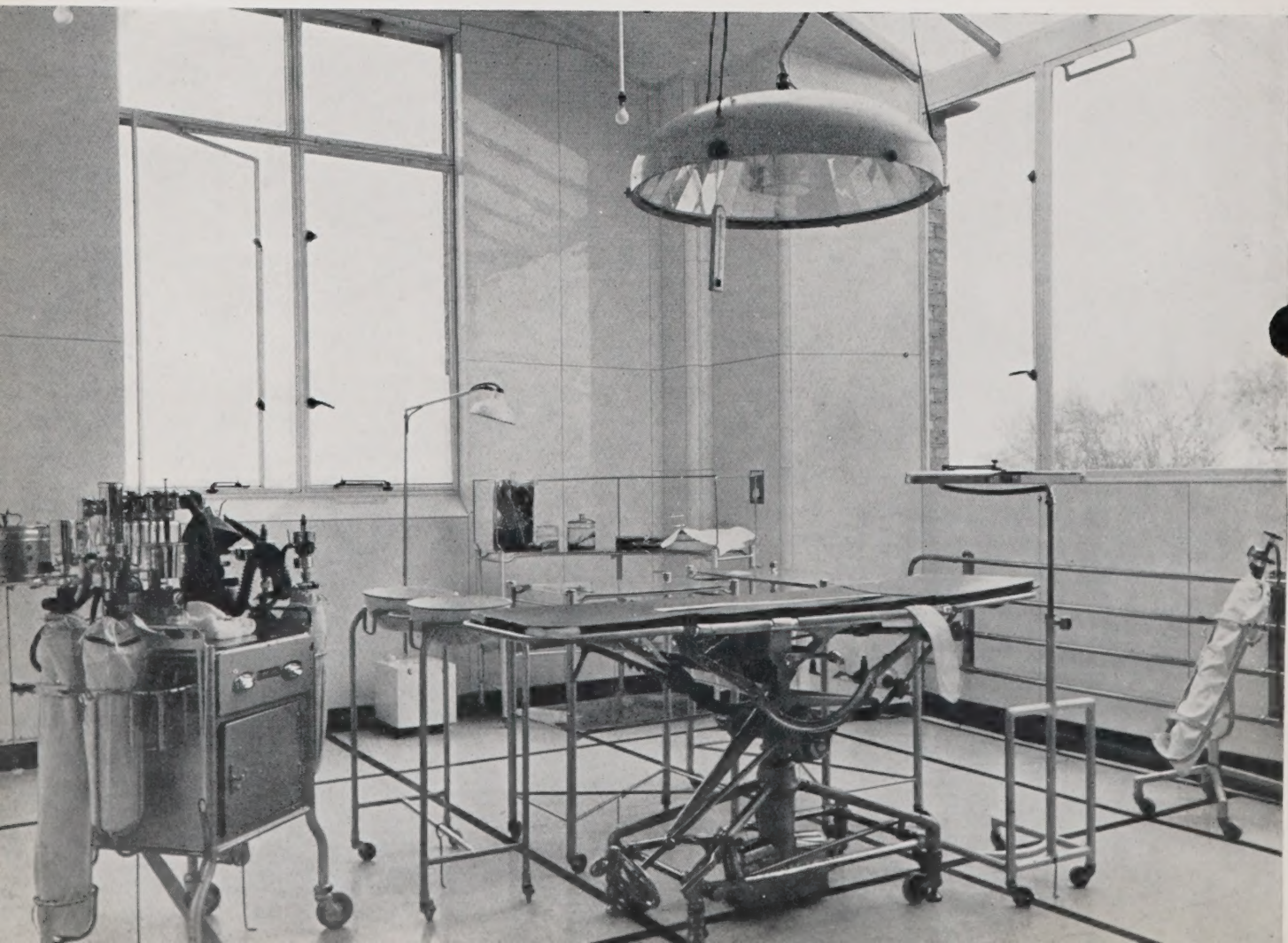


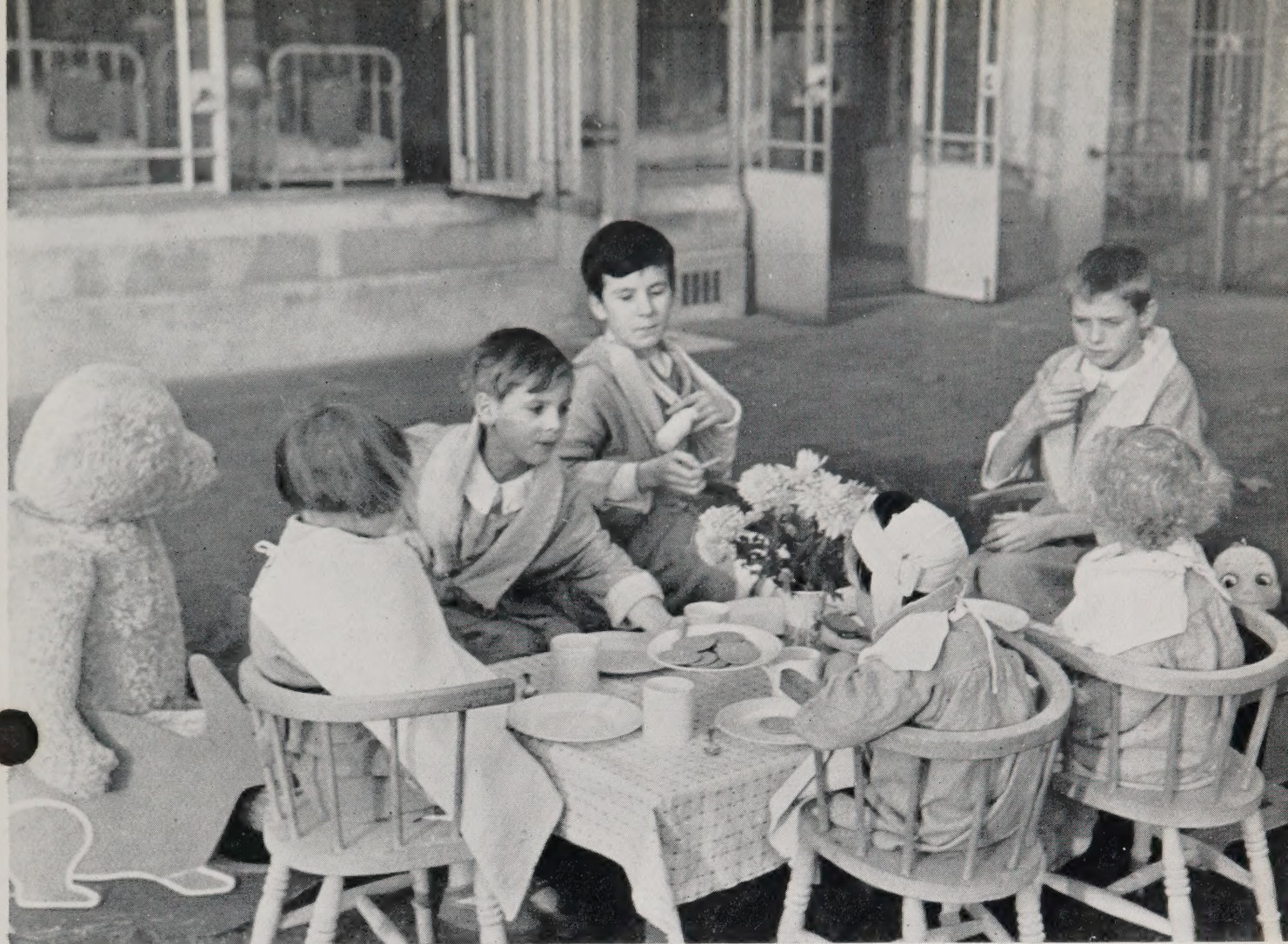


Two views of the Main Kitchen where the preparation and cooking of meals for 560 people is the daily routine.



One of the Main Operating Theatres, in which can be seen the shadowless overhead lamp and modern anaesthetising trolley.





"A happy party in the open air." A typical summer scene outside the Children's Ward, always of great interest to the general public.



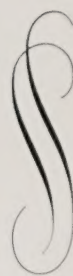
The Diet Kitchen in which are prepared all the special diets required for patients in the wards.

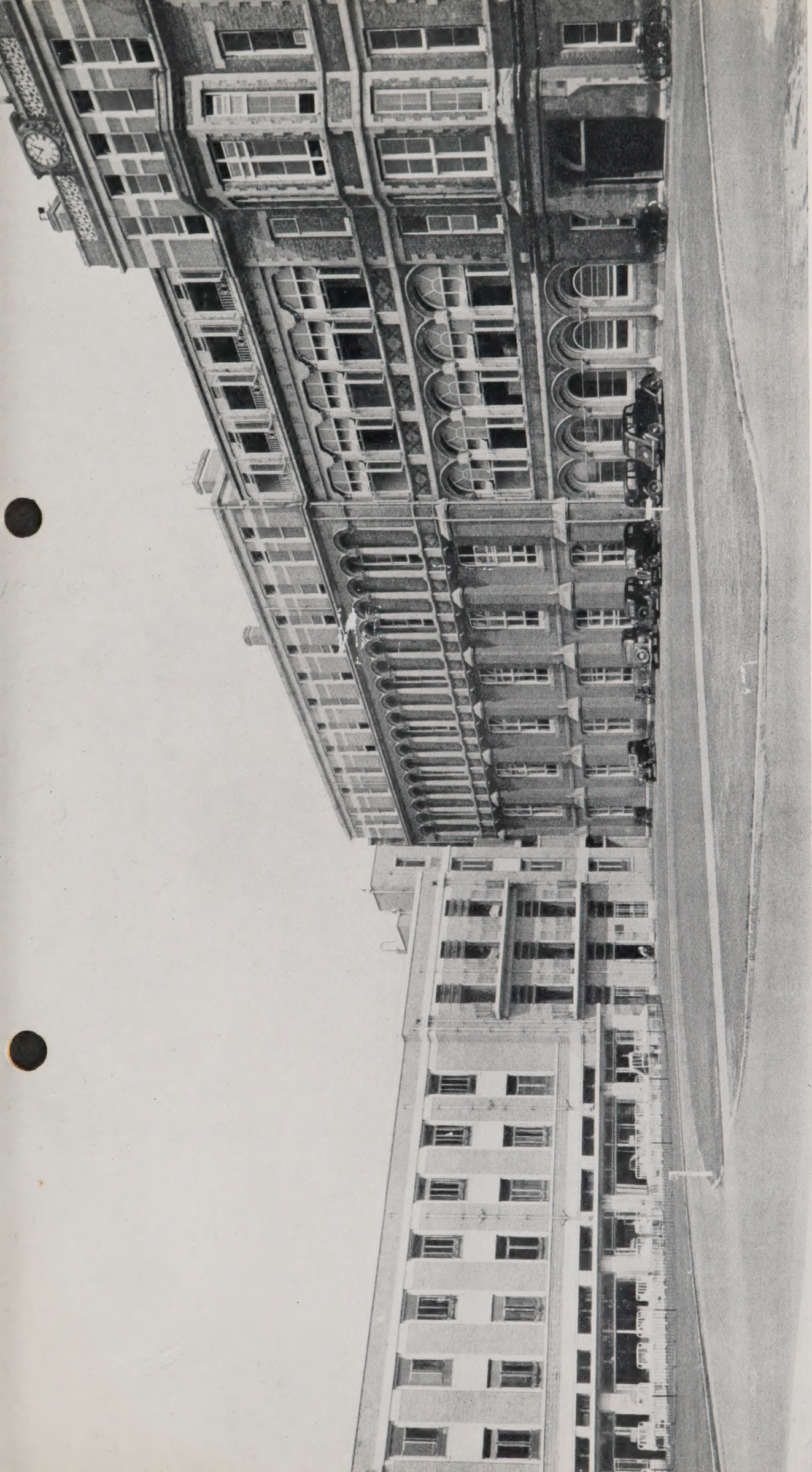
The Sewing Room where linen requisitions are made up and about 400 articles repaired each week.



Comparisons

	1766	1914	1924	1934	1937
Number of beds	20	190	190	312	315
Number of In-patients treated ..	106	1652	2756	5530	6037
Number of Out-patients treated..	157	9903	10701	13909	14607
Number of Out-patients' attendances	—	32723	39073	68169	72465
Ordinary Expenditure	£1144	£9986	£24107	£42741	£52011





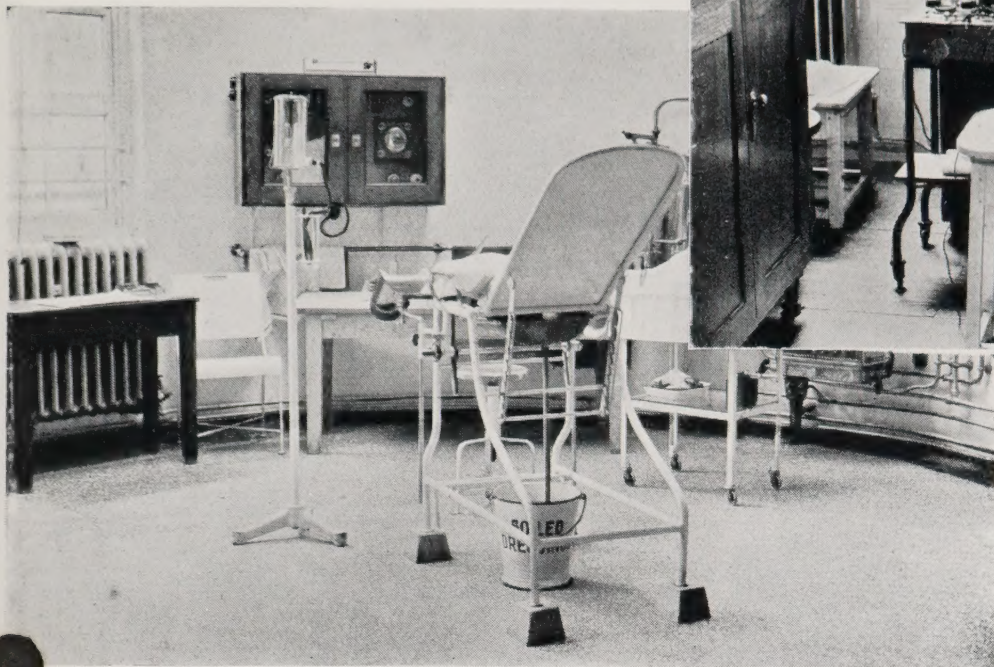
The North and West fronts of Addenbrooke's. On the left of the picture can be seen the Children's and Private Wards,

Interesting figures ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

A typical year's consumption

BUTCHER'S MEAT	..	..	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons
FISH	..	..	12 „
POULTRY	..	..	4 „
BUTTER	..	..	7 „
BACON	..	..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
BREAD	..	..	23 „
EGGS	..	..	90,000
MILK	..	..	24,637 gallons
COAL	..	..	2,393 tons
POTATOES	..	..	36 tons
SUGAR	..	..	20 „
BANDAGES	..	..	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
GAUZE	..	..	96 „
WOOL	..	..	2 tons
LINT	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ ton
OXYGEN	..	..	39,000 cubic feet
X-RAY FILMS	..	..	9,000
SODA AND SOAP POWDER	..	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
WATER	..	..	11,104,000 gallons
GAS	..	..	16,846 therms
ELECTRICITY	..	..	96,626 units

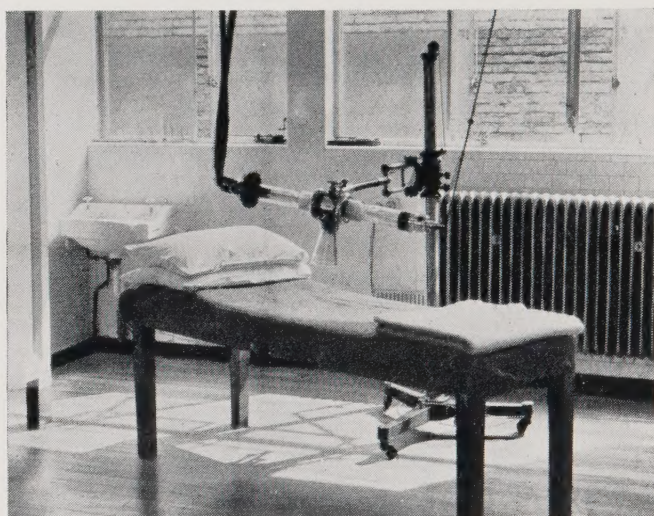
The number of articles laundered each week in the Hospital laundry is approximately 12,000.



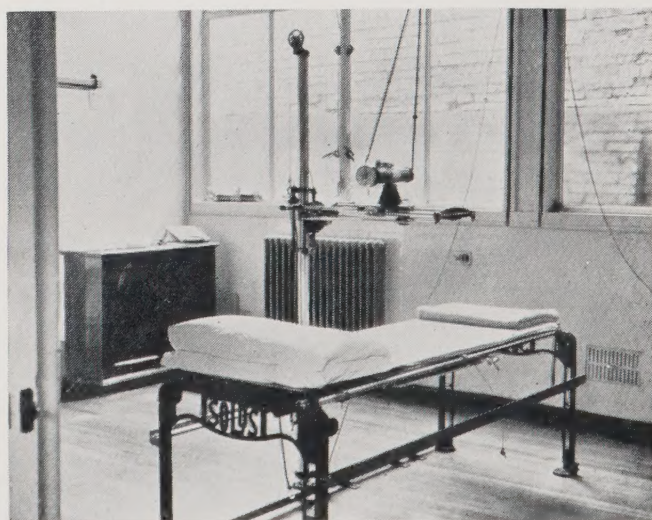
One of the cubicles in the Massage Department in which electrical or massage treatment is given.

The Out-patient Department Operating Theatre. Operations of minor importance are performed here on patients whose conditions do not warrant admission to the wards.

A Diagnostic room in the X-ray Department.



The Superficial Therapy room in the X-ray Department.



Finance ♦ ♦ ♦

The ordinary expenses of providing the aforementioned services amount to over £52,000 per annum. Unfortunately, in recent years the ordinary income has fallen short of this amount by between £2,000 and £3,000 and owing to rising costs those responsible for the control of the Hospital are placed in a difficult position.

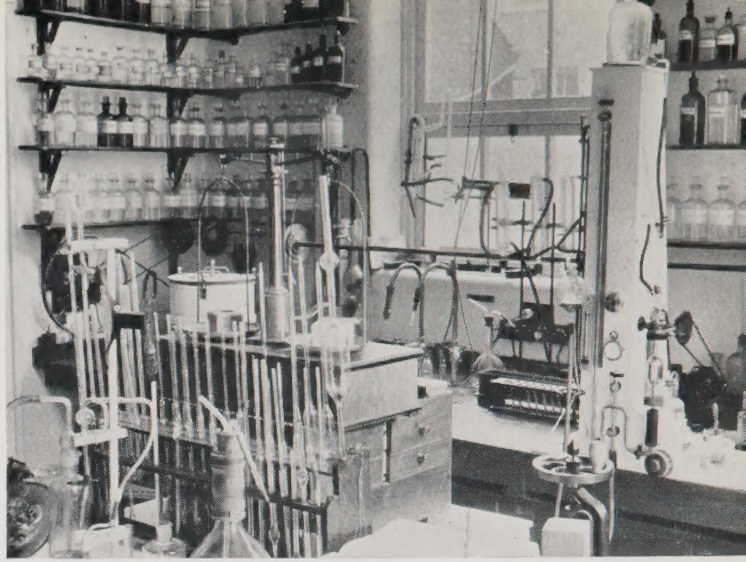
The progress of medical science makes many calls upon a hospital's finances, and in order that patients may receive the benefit of each advance it is not advisable to wait for favourable balances before embarking on some outlay of expenditure which may relieve sickness and suffering.

An analysis of the income from the various sources reveals the following:—

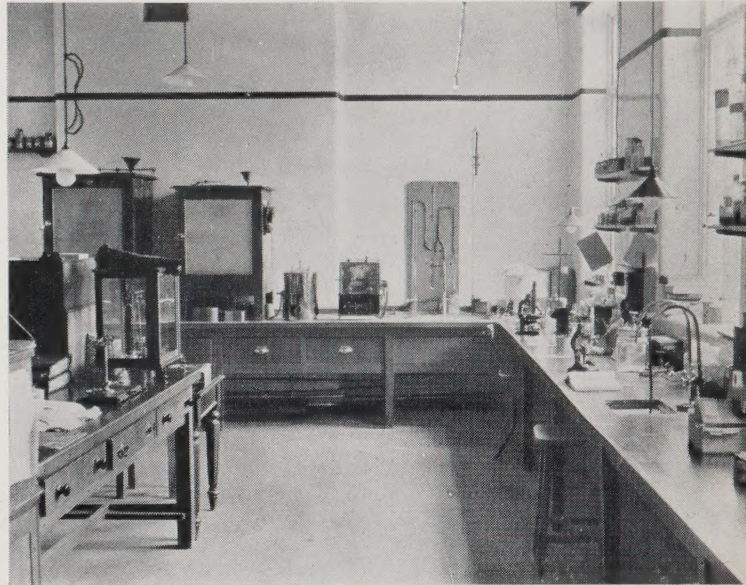
Voluntary Gifts: Subscriptions, etc.	9.7 per cent.
Maintenance Fund	64.0 „
Payments for services rendered ..	19.7 „
Invested, property, etc.	6.6 „

From these figures it will be seen that great efforts are being made by the members of the Maintenance Fund, for whom the hospital mainly caters, to bear their share of the burden of upkeep, but to pay its way the Hospital must still appeal to the charitably-minded public to help with subscriptions. During the past ten years the income from this source has decreased by nearly £1,000 per annum, and the loss of this revenue is seriously felt.

The Biochemical Laboratory where nearly 2,500 investigations are made involving 10,000 analyses during the course of a year.



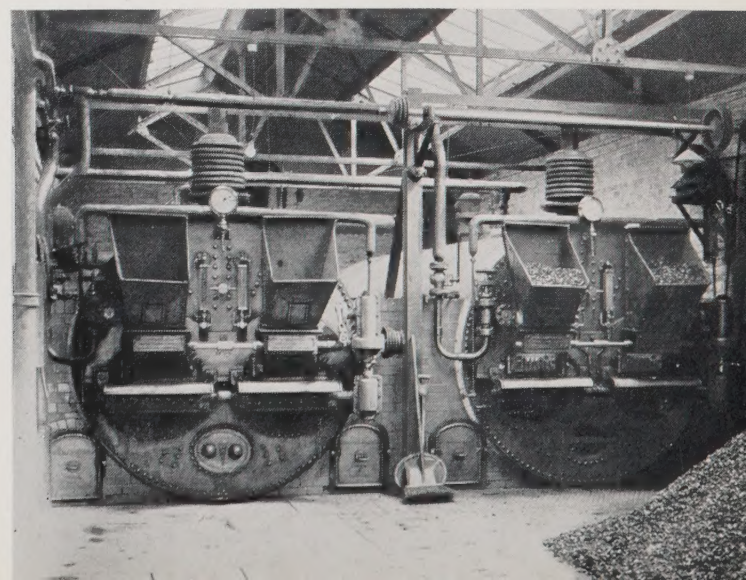
The Pathological Laboratory where over 4,000 examinations are carried out on specimens sent from the various hospital departments.

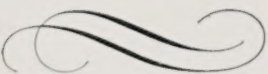


The Laundry. This is a most essential department to any hospital and the number of articles laundered during each year at Addenbrooke's totals over 624,000.



The Boiler House, which is one of the important centres of the Hospital. During a year over 2,300 tons of coal are consumed in these boilers.





Endowments

A proportion of the Hospital's income is derived from invested funds which are mainly in respect of endowed beds or cots. These endowments are a great asset in helping to stabilise income.

A gift of £25 annually will endow a Cot during the life of the donor.

„ £50 annually will endow a Bed during the life of the donor.

„ £500 will endow a Cot in perpetuity.

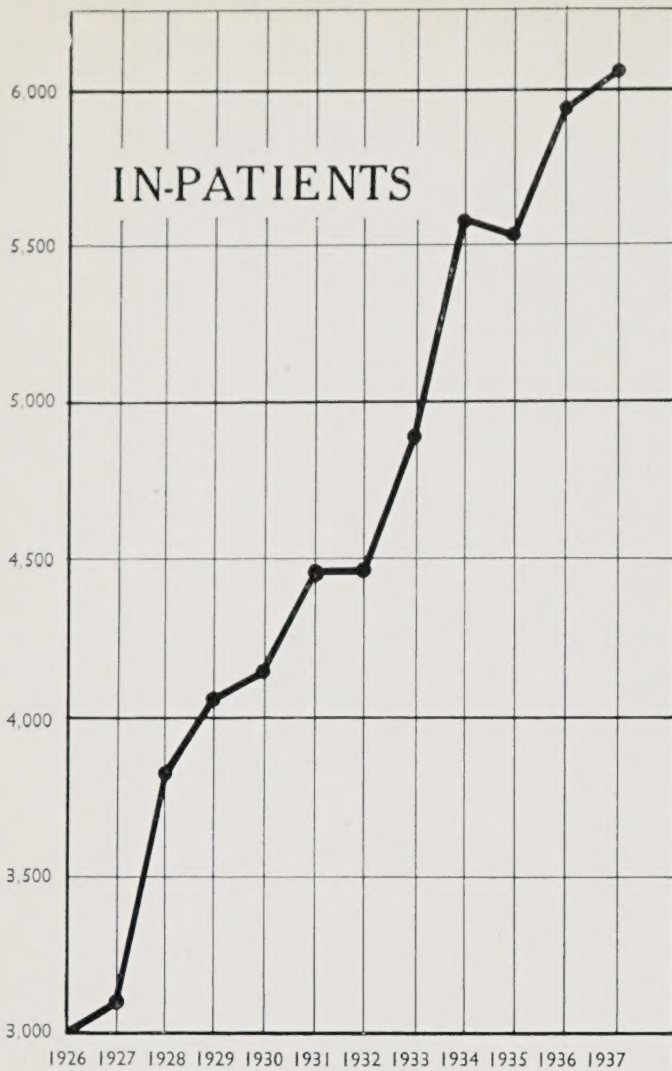
„ £1000 will endow a Bed in perpetuity.

No fitter memorial to a relative or friend could be found than the endowment of a Hospital Bed or Cot in perpetuity.



"At home—from home."

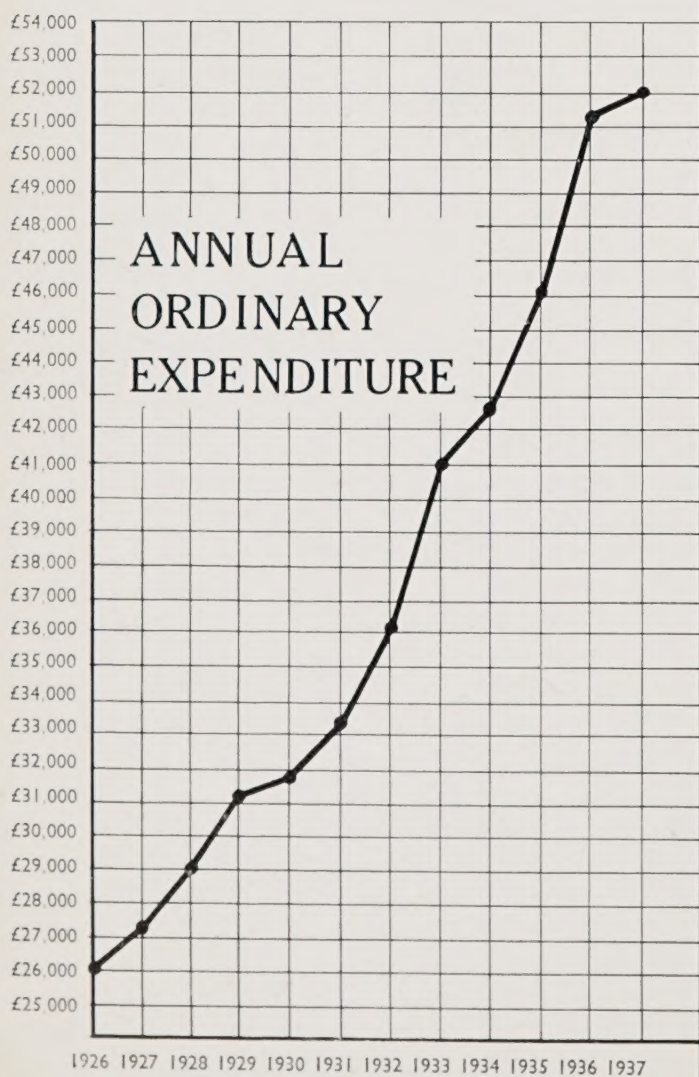
A happy picture taken in
Addenbrooke's Children's
Ward.



(1)

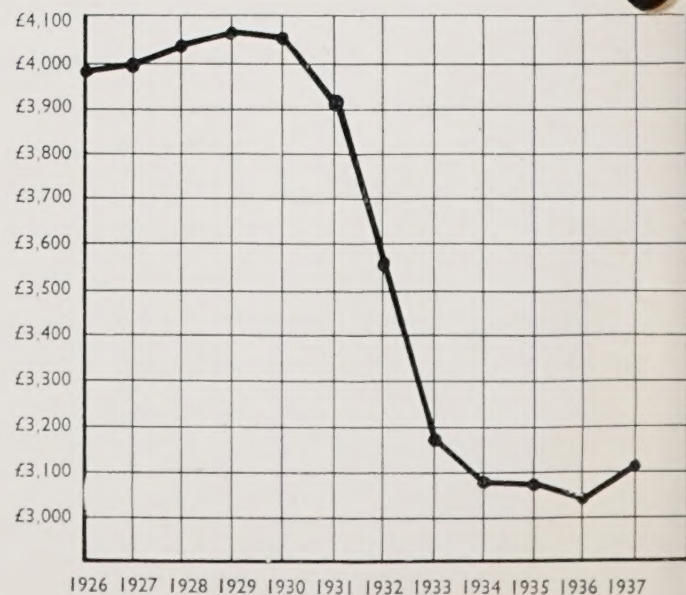


(2)



(3)

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS



(4)

Control . . .

The Hospital is incorporated by Act of Parliament (Geo. III) and the regulations for its government have been amended and supplemented by a "Scheme for the Management of the Hospital" approved by the Charity Commissioners. The general control is vested in Governors who hold four Courts annually. The Governors consist of those persons who have paid the sum of £21 and upwards at one time to the Hospital funds (Life Governors), or who subscribe annually the sum of two guineas or upwards.

The general administration is conducted and its affairs managed by a General Committee representative of the Borough, Extra-Borough and University Governors, and also of the Maintenance Fund and other interested bodies. This Committee presents a report of its work at each of the Quarterly Courts of Governors. The General Committee delegates certain work to various Standing Committees such as General Purposes, Finance, House, Drug and Instrument, Building, etc.

Nos. 1 and 2 Graphs on the opposite page illustrate the great increase during recent years in the number of in-patients and out-patients assisted by the Hospital. This has necessitated a corresponding increase in expenditure as shown in Graph No. 3. Graph No. 4 shows there has been a considerable drop since 1930 in the amount of annual subscriptions received.



The Maintenance Fund Office with
Hospital buildings in the rear.

*The quality of mercy is not strain'd
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.*

Shakespeare.

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you can add value to

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

and benefit Addenbrooke's

to the extent of

AN ADDITIONAL 7/-

FOR EACH ONE GUINEA SUBSCRIBED

(ASSUMING INCOME TAX AT 5/- IN THE £)



YOU STILL PAY THE SAME AMOUNT

but by filling up and sending this form to the Secretary-Superintendent you enable the Hospital to claim the Income Tax you have paid thereon, and if you are assessable to Surtax you will be entitled to deduct a sum equal to the amount of your subscription, plus the Income Tax thereon, from the total income shown in your Surtax Return.

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